



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended to according to the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, February 1812.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Javaasche Gouvernements Courant, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zodanig moeten worden erkend. (Was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA, den 16 Febr. 1812.

VOL. II.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1813.

[NO. 69.]

Publication.

IT being deemed advisable and beneficial to the mutual interests of the Government of Ceylon and of this Colony, that the commercial intercourse heretofore existing between them should be renewed, the Public are hereby informed that every possible indulgence and assistance will be given by both Governments to facilitate the same; and that Captain de Bussche, of His Majesty's 4th Ceylon Regiment, has arrived with authority from His Excellency the Governor to confer with such Merchants on this Island as may be disposed to engage in this commerce, and to acquaint them with the nature and conditions thereof.

Applications may be made to Captain de Bussche accordingly.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt. BATAVIA, June 16, 1813.

Publicatie.

NADEMAAL het voor de wederzijdsche belangen van het Gouvernement van Ceylon en van deze volkplanting, raadzaam en voordelig geoordeeld wordt, dat de verhouding tusschen de beide Colonies hersteld, handeldryvende betrekkingen, her-nieuwd worden, zoo wordt hiernevens aan het Publiek bekend gemaakt dat de beide Gouverneminten alle mogelyke hulp verleen en alle inschikelykheid zullen gebruiken, ten einde het bereiken van dit doel gemaklyk te maken; en dat den Kapitein De Bussche van Z. M. 4de Ceylonsche Regt. alhier is aangekomen met autorisatie van Zyne Excellentie de Gouverneur, om te raadplegen met zodanige Kooplieden op dit Eiland als genegen mogten zyn om die handel te ondernemen, ten einde hun met den aart en de voorwaarden van denzelven bekend te maken.

De belanghebbenden kunnen zich ten dien einde by Capt. De Bussche melden.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Gouvt. BATAVIA, den 16 Juny 1813.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN de Bussche, of H. M. 4th Ceylon Regt. having arrived from Ceylon with authority from His Excellency the Governor to recruit for the Malay Regiment on that Island, the full permission of this Government for that Officer to recruit and to interview Volunteers willing to engage for His Majesty's Service at Ceylon, is granted accordingly, and notice is hereby given that the strict commercial intercourse about to be established between the two Colonies will so far unite their interests that such men as are inclined to engage on the terms which Captain de Bussche will point out, will participate in the advantage of a constant intercourse with their country.

By Authority of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt. BATAVIA, June 16, 1813.

BEKENDMAKING.

DEN Kapitein De Bussche van Z. M. 4de Ceylonsche Regt. van Ceylon alhier aangekomen zynde met autorisatie van Zyne Excellentie de Gouverneur om voor het herstellen der Maleidsche Korps te werven, zoo aan gemelde Officier de toestemming van dit Gouvernement verleend tot het recruter en aannemen van alle vrijwilligers welke genegen mogten zyn om zich in Zyne Majesteit Dienst op Ceylon te begeven. Wordende tevens aan ieder hierby bekend gemaakt dat de handel-dryvende relatien, welke eerlang tusschen de beide volkplantingen zullen plaats grijpen, herzeijver belangens in zo verre zullen vermenigen, dat alle manschappen welke zich zouden willen engageren op de voorwaarden welke de Kapitein De Bussche hun zal bekend maken, het voordeel zullen genieten van een onafgebroken correspondentie met hun vaderland.

Op Autorisatie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van 't Gouvt. BATAVIA, den 16de Juny 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Cargo of the detained Brig WILLIAM, consisting of Beer, Brandy, and Sundries, will be sold by Public Auction, on Monday the 25th instant.

The Conditions, and further particulars of the Sale will be published in due time.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, June 18, 1813.

Advertentie.

OP Maandag den 28 dezer, zal by Publieke vendutie verkocht worden, de lading van de gedetineerde Brik WILLIAM, bestaande uit Bier, Brandwyn, en andere goederen.

De voorwaarden en andere byzonderheden der verkoping zullen in tyd bekend gemaakt worden.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie de Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van 't Gouvt. BATAVIA, den 18de Juny 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the under-mentioned Gentlemen are authorized to Register the Notes issued by Government, in pursuance of the Proclamation under date the 9th April, 1813.

J. TULLOCH, V. D. BERG, P. J. COUPERUS, L. MARTEZE, C. HECKERS, W. A. KUCHENIUS, J. KLEIN.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, June 18, 1813.

Advertentie.

DE volgende Heeren zyn door het Gouvernement bevoegd tot het registreren van de nieuwe Certificaten, aangemaakt omdet de Proclamatie van den 9de April 1813.

J. TULLOCH, V. D. BERG, P. J. COUPERUS, L. MARTEZE, C. HECKERS, W. A. KUCHENIUS, J. KLEIN.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van 't Gouvt. BATAVIA, den 18de Juny 1813.

Advertentie.

DE Eigenaren der Bazaars in de Ommelanden van Batavia, worden mits dezen ge-waarschood om voor primo van de aanstaande maand July opgave te doen ten Kantore van den Accountant van de Magistraat, van de Inkomsten van hunne respectieve Bazaars voor den gepasseerden Jare 1812, en te gelyker tyd te betalen de bepaalde vyf Procento daarop volgens voormalig Gouvernements Publicatie van den 4de February 1800.

Ter Ordonnantie van President en Magi-straten van Batavia en dies Ommelanden.

G. F. MEYLAN, Sec. BATAVIA, den 9 Juny 1813.

EENIGE HOLLANDSCHE ALMANAKKEN, VOOR HET LOPENDE JAAR Zyn op de LANDS Druk-kerij te bekomen.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an assort-ment of Teak Timber lying at the dif-ferent Staple places on the Coast, will be put up to Public Sale at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, on the following days.

At Batavia, on the first Monday of the months of August, November, and February.

At Samarang, on the first Monday of the months of September, December, and March.

At Sourabaya, on the first Monday of the months of October, January and April next.

A general description of the Timber will be published previous to the day of Sale, and further particulars respecting the same may at all times be ascertained by application to the Accountant at Batavia, or to the Timber Store-keepers in the Eastern Districts.

The Timber will be put up in convenient Lots, at one-half of the late Dutch prices, and sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

Payment to be made as follows: 10. per cent on the day of Sale, and the remainder on delivery within three months, after which, such lots as are not cleared away will be Re-sold at the next Sale, the original purchaser forfeiting his deposit.

The removal of the Timber from the Staple places, to be at the expence of the Purchaser, as well as all risk from the time of Sale.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, June 7, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORDT bekend gemaakt dat eenige par-tyen Jatty Houtwerken, op de on-derscheidene Stapel-plaatsen langs de Kust leggende, te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya, op de volgende dagen publiek zullen verkocht worden.

Te Batavia, op de eerste Maandagen van de maanden Augustus, November en February aanstaande.

Te Samarang, op de eerste Maandagen van de maanden September, December en Maart aanstaande.

Te Sourabaya, op de eerste Maandagen van de maanden October, January en April aanstaande.

Een algemeene beschryving van de Hout-werken zal voor de dag der Verkoping wor-den bekend gemaakt, zynde badere Informati-ont ten allen tyde te bekomen by den Ac-countant te Batavia, en de Timber Store-keeper in de Oostlyke Districten.

De Houtwerken zullen in geschikte partyen afgedeelt en verkocht worden by den opslag aan de meestbiedenden, onder scheid, zullende de pryzen ingezet worden op de helft van die welke door het voormalig Hollandsch Gouvernement bepaald waren.

Een Tiende van de kooppenningen zal op de dag der Verkoping voldaan worden, en het overige binnen drie maanden na dien datum, en wel by het weghalen der Houtwerken, zul-lende alle Houtwerken welke by onttrekking van die tyd niet zyn afgehaalt, op de eerst volgende Verkoping wederom opgeveest wor-den, en niet langer beschouwd worden als aan de eerste koper toebehorende.

Het vervoeren der Houtwerken van de Stapel-plaatsen, als mede alle risico van het oogenblik der Verkoping, zal voor rekening wezen van de kopers.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie de Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van 't Gouvt. BATAVIA, den 7 Juny 1813.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having any Claim on the Estate of the late Lieut. Colonel JAMES FRASER, of His Majesty's 78th Regiment of Foot, or who may be indebted thereto, are requested to send in their claims, or pay their debts to Col. ANAMS or Major FORBES, of the said Regiment, the Executors named in the last Will of the Deceased.

Advertisement.

BY order of the President and Bench of Magistrates, notice is hereby given, that from the 15th instant to the 15th of July next, the duty of an half per cent on the value of the Houses in Town, for this cur-rent year, will be received at the Office of their Accountant at the Stad-house, agreeably to a Government order of the 26th February last.

G. F. MEYLAN, Sec. BATAVIA, June 9, 1813.

Advertentie.

VAN wegen President en Magistraten van Batavia en dies ommelanden, wordt aan alle Eigenaren van en personen administratie hebbende over Huizen, Stallen, Pakhuizen, Pedakken, en andere gebouwen binnen de Stad alhier, het zy dat zy bewoond worden of niet, bekend gemaakt, dat van den 15 dezer af tot den 15 July aanstaande des Maan-dags, Dingsdags, Donnerdag, en Vrydags, (feestdagen uitgezonderd) ten Kantore van hunne accountant op 't Stadhuys zal ontfa-gen worden, Een half per cento op de geest-zeerde waarde van dezelve, in stede van de hier te voren betaalde Huishuur, en zulke voor dit lopende Jaar gerekend van primo January tot ultimo December ingevolge Gouvernements besluit van den 26 February dezes Jaars, zullende tegen de nalatigen worden geprocedeert naar luid der hier omtrent ge-stelde orders.

G. F. MEYLAN, Sec. BATAVIA, den 9 Juny 1813.

Notice.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Gov-ernor in Council having been pleased to direct that the Estate of the late Captain Watling should be made over to the European Orphan Chamber, all person having demands against the said Estate will in future make the same known to the President and Members of the Eu-ropean Orphan Chamber at Batavia, the undersigned having no further concern therein.

THO. OTHO TRAVERS, Town Major BATAVIA, June 1813.

Advertisement.

THE President and Members of the Eu-ropean Orphan Chamber, hereby give public notice to all concerned, that they have been directed by Government to take upon themselves the trust of Administrators upon the Estate of the late Captain Watling, de-ceased, and as such, they request all persons who have any demands upon the Estate of the said deceased, to bring in the same, and those who are indebted thereto, to make payment with the least possible delay to their Register.

J. H. DE HOOGH, Register. BATAVIA, June 15, 1813.

Advertentie.

PRESIDENT en Leden van het Collegie van Meesters der Wetenschappen mits dezen aan alle en een iegyk bekend dat zy van wege het Gouvernement gelast zyn ge-worden om de administratie van de Boedel en Rekeningen der Overleden en Capitein Watling op zich te nemen, verzoeken dezelve alle de geenen, die enige pretentie hebben op de gemelde Nalatenschap, om hunne rekeningen in te zenden, en de geenen die daar op verschuldigd zyn, om betaling daar-van te doen, zo spoedig mogelyk aan hunne Secretaris.

Batavia den 15de Juny 1813. J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec.

AN ASSORTMENT OF BLANK BOOKS, MAY BE HAD, AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Publication.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the President and Bench of Magistrates of Batavia and its Environs, that some of the Inhabitants impede and obstruct the circulation of Tin Doits, which by the Proclamation of Government, under date the 9th April last, are ordered to be taken and received as legal tender, and having taken into consideration the ill consequences that will ensue to the Inhabitants themselves from this practice—

Therefore the said President and Bench of Magistrates have deemed it expedient to direct, and they do hereby direct and give notice to all whom it may concern, that in conformity to the aforesaid Proclamation of the 9th April last, the said Tin Doits are to be taken and received as legal tender in payment of sums not exceeding Ten Spanish Dollars of 66 Stivers each, or 264 Tin Doits to the value of One Spanish Dollar of 66 Stivers, and the public are hereby cautioned, that whoever may be found to have acted contrary thereto, and to have hindered thereby the circulation of the said Tin Doits, shall, without hesitation or delay, be prosecuted according to law.

The several Officers of Police, under the orders of the said President and Bench of Magistrates, are hereby specially charged to be careful, that this order be fully executed agreeably to the intent thereof, and that no person may plead ignorance of the same this Notice is ordered to be printed and published in the English, Dutch, and Native Languages, and affixed at the usual places.

Dated in the Court-room of the President and Bench of Magistrates of Batavia, and its Environs, this 16th day of June, 1813.

W. J. CRANSEN,

President.

By Order of the Bench.

S. H. VAN SPRENGER,
Deputy Secretary.

Publicatie.

NADEMAAL President en Magistraten van de Stad en Ommelanden van Batavia, in ervaring gekomen zyn, dat door sommige Ingezetenen in derzelve jurisdictie verhuidering word toegebracht aan de vrye Circulatie der Tinne Duiten gaubbaar verklaard by Proclamatie van het Gouvernement van dato den 9de April jongstleden, en in overweging genomen hebbende de nadeelige gevolgen die daar uit voer de Ingezetenen selve te wagten zyn.

Zoo is het, dat President en Magistraten welmeld, daar in willende voorzien, hebben goedgevonden te gelasten gelyk zy gelasten by deze, allen en een iegelyk die het zoude mogen aangaan, conform het voorkomende by gedachte Proclamatie van het Gouvernement van dato 9de April jongstleden, de voorschreven Tinne Duiten in betaling te ontvangen en aan te nemen tot een bedrag van Tien Spaansche Daalders van 66 Stivers ieder, en tegens de waarde van 264 Stuks van de gedachte Tinne Duiten op een Spaansche Daalder van 66 Stivers met ernstige waarschuwing, dat die geen en welko zullen bevonden worden, aan de Circulatie in voege voorschreven, des indermelde Tinne Duiten enige strammig of verhuidering, het zy door dezelve te weigeren als anderszins te hebben toegebracht, dadelijk zonder aanzien van Persoonen zullen geleid worden in hegtenis, om vervolgens tegens hun geprocedeert te worden als zal worden bevonden te behooren.

Gelastende voorts onze onderhorige Officieren en Dienaren van Politie te waken en te doen waken, dat aan de intentie in dezen behoort te worden voldaan.

En ten einde menand hier van eenige onwetendheid zoude kunnen voorwenden, zal deze in de Engelsche, Hollandische, en gewone Inlandsche Talen worden geaffigeerd en bekend gemaakt ter plaatse gebruiklyk.

Aldes gedaan in Vergadering van President en Magistraten welmeld te Batavia dezen 16de Juny 1813.

(: geparapheert :) W. J. CRANSEN, vt.

Ter ordonnantie van de Magistraten;

(: getekend :) S. H. VAN SPRENGER,

Adjt. Sec.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, HIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE AND PREMISES, SITUATED OPPOSITE THE FLAG STAFF, SAMARANG. ALSO, ANOTHER HOUSE AND PREMISES, situated at the same place. For particulars apply to the Subscriber JOSEPH DASANTY.

SAMARANG, June 12, 1813.

FOR SALE, At No. 30, Great Malacca Street, BENGAL GHEE, PER CASK OR POUND. BATAVIA, MAY 29, 1813.

The following proposal for a Subscription is published by the sanction of Government, convinced, that for a laudable and important an object it only requires to be known, in order to its being generally supported.

A considerable number of Native Christians at Amboyna and the adjacent Islands, and the very inadequate means which the possess of competent instruction in the Scriptures, have suggested to a few Gentlemen, who are desirous of contributing to their improvement, the propriety of endeavouring to obtain for the Natives of these Islands a share in the advantages which have been afforded to the Christian inhabitants of Ceylon and Malabar, by the active exertions of the British and Foreign Bible Society in England, and by the aid of the auxiliary Society established in Calcutta, for promoting the circulation of the Scriptures.

One of the principal obstacles to the attainment of this object at Amboyna, would be removed by supplying the Natives with Bibles, of which, only a few copies now remain in their possession, and it is accordingly proposed to endeavour to raise the necessary funds for this purpose, by Subscription.

It is also proposed to combine with the prosecution of this primary object, the adoption of measures for obtaining a sufficient number of qualified School-masters, to superintend the Schools established in the Negroes, as well as the introduction of an improved system of education, founded upon such principles as are applicable to the situation and prospects of those for whose benefit it is intended, enforced by the authority of Government, and recommended by the sanction of appropriate distinctions and rewards.

It is hoped, that the importance of the advantages proposed to be conferred by this Subscription on the Natives, is sufficiently obvious and interesting to the feelings of Christians of every denomination; to engage their cordial approbation and concurrence: and it is presumed, that the experienced munificence of a British public cannot be directed to a nobler purpose than that of applying the spontaneous contributions of its bounty to the civil, moral, and religious improvement of so large a number of our Christian subjects.

Subscriptions will be received by the Civil and Military Pay-masters, in their Offices at Molenvliet and Weltevreden, and the amount of Subscription, with the names of the Subscribers will be published for general information, and the amount will be remitted by Government for the charitable purposes intended.

Het ondervolgende voorstel voor een tekening wordt op autorisatie van het Gouvernement gepubliceerd, met de opmerking dat het pryswaardig en gewigtig doeltwil van hetzelfde, slechts behoeft bekend te wezen, om algemeen te worden ondersteund.

HET grootaantal Christenen onder de Bevolkings van Amboyna en de nabyliggende Eilanden, en de weinige middelen welke onder hun bereik zyn ter erlanging van een behoorlyk onderwijs in de Leerstellingen van onzen Heiland, hebben aan eenigen die verlangend zyn om zo veel mogelijk tot hunne vervolmaking by te dragen het nut doen bezien, dat zoude voortvloeyen indien die Eilanders konden delen in de voordelen, welke aan de Inwoners van Ceylon en de Malabar verschaft worden, door de dadige bemoeijingen van het Britschen Uitlandig Bybelgenootschap in Engeland, en door de medehulp van het genootschap, in Calcutta ter bevordering van een meer algemeen kennis der Heilige Schrift, daargesteld.

Een der voornaamste hindernissen in het bereiken van het even gemelde doeltwil, Amboyna, zoude uit de weg geruimd wezen door de Bevolkings van dat Eiland van een genoegzaam aantal Bybel-leraren, van welke op dit oogenblik slechts weinige Exemplaren onder hun zyn overgebleven, en het wordt gevolglyk voorgedragen om de tot dat einde benodigde gelden, by teekening magtig te worden.

Men neemt zich tevens voor om met het voornaamste doeltwil te gelyk tydt te vereenigen het verkrygen van een genoegzaam aantal bekwaame Schoolmeesters, ten einde over de in de Negoryen geplaatste zynde Scholen het Opvoedzigt te houden, als mede het invoeren van een verbeterd stelsel van Opvoeding, af gemeten naar de omstandigheden en de vooruitzichten van de Negeren tot wier nut het zelve wordt daargesteld, welk stelsel door het Gouvernement bekrachtigd, en voorts smaaklyk gemaakt zal worden door behoortlyke beloningen en tekenen van onderscheiding.

Men houdt zich verzekerd dat de gewigtigheid der voordelen welke uit deze tekening voortvloeijen zullen voortvloeyen, de hartelyke medewerking en goedkeuring van alle Christenen, hoe ook genaamd, zal erfanger, want de bekende edelmoedigheid van Britsche Onderdanen kan voorzeker tot geen edeler doeleinde gericht worden, dan de Burgerlyke, Zedelyke en Godsdienstige verbetering van zulk een aanmerkyk getal onzer Onderdanen welke de Christelyke Godsdienst belyden.

De tekenings gelden zullen door de Civile en Militaire Betaalmeesters in hunne respectieve Kantoren op Molenvliet en Weltevreden ontvingen worden, en het bedrag der inschryffingen tot de naam van de tekeningen, zal men ter informatie van het publiek bekend maken, zullende de gelden naderhand

door het Gouvernement behoortlyk geremitteerd worden, om tot de liefderlyke oogmerken van de tekening te worden gebezigd.

Vendu Advertissements.

Door Vendu-meesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden:

Op Maandag en Dingsdag den 21 en 22 Juny 1813.

VOOR het Sterfhuis van wylen B. Smitsaert, staande op de hoek van de Kalverstraat, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver werken, Huismebelen, Slaven, Wagens, Paarden, neevens andere goederen meer.

Op Woensdag den 23 Juny 1813.

VOOR de woning van Aron Levie, staande buiten de voormalige Rotterdammer poort, van een parthy-Bengalische Lywaten, Alkatyven, Huismebelen, Genever, Brandewyn, Muskadelwyn, Traan Oly by gallons, Slaven, Wagens, Paarden en al het geen ten dage der verkoping zal worden opgeveild.

Op Donderdag den 24 Juny 1813.

VOOR de woning van Jan Jurgens, staande op de Grootte-Ruba-Malacca, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver werken, Huismebelen, Slaven, Wagens, Paarden en andere goederen meer.

Op Vrydag den 25 Juny 1813.

VOOR de woning van P. de Bruin Vermeer, staande aan de Westzyde van de Tygersgragt, voor reekening van G. Gras, van Goud en Zilver werken, Meubilaire goederen, Slaven en Slavinne, Wagens, Paarden, Zedels en andere goederen meer.

Op Maandag den 28 Juny 1813.

ZAL door Vendu-meesters, ten overstaan der Officianten van de vorige administratie der Bank van Leening, vendutie worden gehouden voor het gebouw van gemelde Bank, van Leening, staande agter het Gouvernement Huis op Molenvliet, van eenige vervallen panden, bestaande in Juweelen, Goud en Zilver werken; zullende gemelde goederen op Zaturdag den 26 bevorens voor een ieder ten toon worden gelegd.

Op Dingsdag zynde den 22 Juny 1813, zal door den Secretaris der Weeskamer JACOB HENDRIK DE HOOGH, 'smorgens ten Eeff uuren, in de thuin van wylen BALTHAZAR SMITSAERT, publicq by den opslag aan de meestbiedende werden opgeveild en verkogt het navolgende perceel, als:

Voor reekening des boedels van wylen Balthazar Smitzaert, voornoemd.

ZEEKER stuk Thuin Land, bebouwt met een groot steene huis, voorzien van een agter ganderij en twee vleugel gebouwen waar in gevonden werd, twee groote Zanten, een royale Combuis en twee Kamers, neegen onder en neegen boven Slaave vertrekken met derzelver Combuis, Pakhuis beneevens een Lom-bong van steen op steene pilaren, item een Wagen huis en Paarde stal; als mede een Akk op houte stylen alles met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen even buiten de Zuider Voorstad, in het Westerveld het 1ste deel van het blok M, sub No. 27, belend ten Noorden met de Grootte-rivier, ten Zuiden met de Heeren Logement, ten Westen over eed Comp. sloot met de Heer Klaas Lakke, en ten Oosten met de weg loopende na de Wasser plaats, breed voor aan de Noordzyde langs de Grootte-rivier West 20 graden, Zuiden 10 roeden, 3 voeten, 6 duimen ruim, en agter aan de Zuidzyde 10 roeden, 5 voeten, 6 duimen, mitsgaders diep aan de Oostzyde Zuiden 9 graden, Oost 32 roeden, 7 voeten, en aan de West in voornoemde coers 31 roeden, en is gemeeten aan de Oostzyde zonder de gemene weg voorts zo het zelve ter plaatse voors. gelegen.

Zo wie gading omtrent het een en ander is hebbende die komen ten tyde plaats en ture alwaar de verkooplyng zal werden gehouden aan hooft de Conditie en doe zyn profyt.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendee-ren hebben dan wel verschuldigd zyn aan den boedel van wylen Bernardus de Ridder, gelieve daar van binnen den tydt van twee Maanden opgave te doen aan desselfs mede Excuteur F. M. Kiliaan.

Aan de Hollandsche Ingezetenen van Batavia en dies omtrek.

WOORD Geantverteerd, dat met voor-kennis en permissie van den Heere Luitenant-Gouverneur, op Donderdag staande den 24 dezer des morgens ten 10 uuren, eenne publieke byeenkomst zal worden gehouden, op het Stadhuis te Batavia, ten einde in overweging te nemen een Adres, aan

Zyne Excellentie, den Gouverneur Generaal van Indien, Lord Minto; waarby ter gelegenheid van Hoogst Deszelfs aanstaande vertrek naar Europa, het algemeen gevoel der Ingezetenen van deze Kolonie werde uitgedrukt, zo van dankbaarheid en erkenenis, voor de personele opofferingen en moeienissen door Hoogst Denzelven ten beste van dit Eiland gedaan en ondernomen, als van trouw en verkleefheid aan Hoogst Deszelfs bestier gekenmerkt door de uitstekendste blyken van Edelmoedigheid en Weldadigheid ten aanzien der Inwoners dezer, van deze overwonnene Gewesten.

Ea worden alle de respectabele Ingezetenen van Batavia en dies omtrek, welke genegen mogten zyn, een openbaar bewys van deze hanne gevoelens af te leggen, hierby uitgenodigd, om zich op den bepaalden tydt, ten Stadhuis van Batavia, te laten vinden.

NCS. ENGELHARD,
W. H. v. YSSELDYK,
C. CANTREVISCHER,
W. A. SENN. v. BASEL,
BARON VAN LUTZOW,
W. J. MOOREES,
H. G. DE WITT,
P. VEREIS,
J. C. BOSWELL.

Jaba Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,
SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS,
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, June 14, 1813.
The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by Lieut. Col. Watson, His Majesty's 14th Regiment, on the Detachment proceeding under his command on foreign service.
Captain Dyson, H. M. 14th Regiment, to be Major of Brigade, and Lieut. Guan, Light Infantry Volunteer Battalion, to be Quarter-master to the Detachment.
Mr. Mouthaan, Assistant Surgeon, to proceed in Medical charge of the Artillery Detachment embarked on board the Honorable Company's ship of war Malabar.
By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

FRIDAY EVENING.

It is with sentiments of the most heartfelt satisfaction that we announce to the public the full and complete success of the Russian Arms to an extent beyond what even the most sanguine hopes could have anticipated. This glorious intelligence has been received by a vessel arrived this day from Bencoolen, at which place the Honorable Company's ship Ceres had arrived from England.

Extract from the London Weekly Journal, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1812.

Since our last, official advices have been received from St. Petersburg, of the 23d and 25th ultimo, announcing a series of triumphs gained by the Russians over the enemy, unparalleled in the annals of ancient or modern war.

The dispatches received by Government from Lord Cathcart were published on Wednesday, in an Extraordinary Gazette. From the 9th to the 18th ultimo, the enemy lost above 24,000 Prisoners, and upwards of 200 pieces of Cannon. They had previously lost by official return 75,000 Prisoners, and all their remaining cannon have been abandoned at Smolensk to facilitate their flight. Two Corps of their Army, those of Davoust and Ney, were nearly annihilated on the 16th and 17th, on the first of which days Bonaparte fled from the Field of Battle, but it was hoped, that if Admiral Tchichagoff had arrived on his ground, he would not be able to escape to the frontier. The corps of General Platow continued its operations against that of Eugene Beaubarnois, which seems without any prospect of escape, as it is hemmed in on every side by the victorious Russian Armies. On the Dwina, the Russians have been equally successful. An attack made by Victor on the corps of Count Wittgenstein, had been repulsed with a loss to the enemy of above 2000 men and 600 prisoners taken in the pursuit.

It is strongly reported that Lord Wel-pole has been sent on a pacific mission from St. Petersburg to Vienna for the purpose of endeavouring to detach the Emperor of Austria from his French alliance.

French Papers to the 14th instant, and private intelligence to the 18th instant has been received from Paris. No Bulletin had appeared in the Moniteur up to

Saturday last inclusive, nor had any thing been published regarding the disasters of the Campaign.

No intelligence of moment from the Peninsula has been received since our last, nor we believe are any advices of importance expected for some time, both armies having gone into winter cantonments.

It will be seen from our Parliamentary report of last night that it is in the contemplation of Government to grant 200,000*£*. for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of Moscow.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16.
Letters have lately been received by some Officers of the German Legion in Ipswich from their friends on the continent, which state that Jerome Bonaparte, the King of Westphalia, has sent all his valuable and moveable property from Cassel to France.

According to some letters which were received yesterday from Paris very serious doubts were entertained there of the safety of Napoleon. A messenger had arrived from the Grand Army, who had brought no Bulletin, and respecting whose dispatches the most guarded secrecy was observed. It was also said that the Senate was about to publish a decree ordering a levy of 300,000 men.

Letters from Gottenburgh report that Napoleon shot himself on the night of the destruction of Ney's Corps, but it is still more confidently reported that he had been dangerously wounded.

Private letters received by this opportunity mention that it is generally reported and believed in England that Bonaparte is dead—and his Military power is considered to be annihilated.

The Extraordinary Gazette alluded to in this paragraph shall appear in our next Paper, together with such farther particulars as we may be enabled to collect.

The successes of the British Arms in Canada are confirmed by these advices.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] June 12.—Brig Lottery, J. Abraham, from Tagal, 6th June.—Cargo, Rice for Government.

Same day.—Brig Seepaard, C. Knipple from Tagal, 7th June.—Cargo, Rice, for Government.

Do. 13.—Brig Gesina, Scheedins, from the Isle of France, 3d April.

Do. 14.—Malay brig Kasim, from Pacalongang 6th June.

Do. 17.—Brig Tay, P. C. Foster, from Penang and Bencoolen.

June 17th.—H. C. ship Fairlie, Capt. D'Este, from Samarang 13th June.—Cargo, Military Stores.—Passengers, Capt. Paterson, and Lieut. Middleton, with a Detachment of H. M. 22d Regiment Light Dragoon, Capt. Roche, Lieut. Ainsworth, of the 14th Regt. Capt. Byers, Royal Artillery, Lieut. Mackenzie, Chief Engineer, and Col. Winckelman, of Samarang.

DEPARTURES.] June 12th.—Arab ship Condam Rusai, Sarif Abu Bakir, for Cheribon.

Same day.—Brig Farquhar, A. Esnouf, for Mauritius.—Schooner Flying Dragon, Lowinsky, for Pacalongang.

June 14th.—Arab Brig Montrose, Said Alie, for Tagal.

Same day.—Malay Brig Gelang, Oassin, for Mintq.

June 17th.—Brig Maria, H. Hermans, for Samarang.

Same day.—H. C. gun-schooner Young Baracotta, M. Gonzal, for Banjermassing.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

H. C. brig Mary Ann.—Do. ship Fairlie.—Ship Charlotte.—Do. Indian.—Do. Good Hope.—Do. Mary.—Do. Perseverance.—Do. Anna Margaret.—Brig Emilie.—Do. Erste-zoon.—Do. Do Goederwagting.—Do. An-tonet Maria.—Do. Tay.—Do. Lottery.—Do. Seepaard.—Do. Gesina.—Do. Josephina.

BIRTH.

Lately, the Lady of Lieutenant Talloch, of a Son.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

FROM THE SUN.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing Street, Oct. 6, 1812.

Capt. Coore, Aid-de-camp to Lieutenant General Sir George Prevost, Governor in Chief of His Majesty's Provinces in North America, arrived this morning with Dispatches from the Lieutenant General, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, containing the most important intelligence of the surrender of Fort Detroit on the 16th August, by Brigadier General Hull, with the army under his command exceeding 2,500 men, together with 33 pieces of ordnance, and the termination of the campaign on the western frontier of Upper Canada.

We beg leave to subjoin a Copy of one of the letters received on this occasion, from Lieut. General Prevost, which we trust will prove gratifying to our Readers.

HEAD QUARTERS, MONTREAL, SEPT. 1.

My Lord,
Since I had the honor of transmitting to your Lordship my letter of the 26th ult. in charge of my Aid-de-camp, Capt. Coore, I have received from Maj. General Brock, a Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, containing the particulars of Brigadier General Hull's invasion of Upper Canada, which has terminated most gloriously to His Majesty's Arms, in that Officer's defeat and surrender, as Prisoner of War, with the whole of the North-Western Army, together with Fort Detroit, and three and thirty pieces of Ordnance.

I forward this dispatch express, in the expectation of its reaching Capt. Coore previously to his leaving Canada, which, with the colours of the 4th United States Regiment accompanying it, I trust that officer will have the honor of delivering to your Lordship.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) GEO. PREVOST.
The Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE,

OCTOBER 10, 1812.

Copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sawyer to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board H. M. Ship Africa, at Halifax, Sept. 15, 1812.

Sir,
It is with extreme concern I have to request you will be pleased to lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the enclosed Copy of a letter from Capt. Dacres, of H. M. late ship Guerrier, giving an account of his having sustained a close action of near two hours, on the 19th ult. with the American frigate Constitution, of very superior force, both in guns and men, (of the latter almost double) when the Guerrier being totally dismasted, she rolled to deep as to render all farther efforts at the Guns unavailing, and it became a duty so spare the lives of the remaining part of her valuable crew by hauling down her colours.

The masts fell over the sides from which she was about to be engaged, in a very favourable position for raking by the enemy. A few hours after she was in possession of the enemy, it was found impossible to keep her above water: She was therefore set fire to, and abandoned: which I hope will satisfy their Lordships she was defended to the last.

Capt. Dacres has fully detailed the particulars of the action, as well as the very gallant conduct of, and the support he received from, the whole of his Officers and Ship's company, and I am happy to hear he is, with the rest of the wounded, doing well; they have been treated with kindness, and an exchange having been agreed on, I am in daily expectation of their arrival here.

A List of the killed and wounded is here-with sent, which, I regret to say, is very large.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) H. SAWYER,
Vice-Admiral.

Boston, Sept. 7, 1812.

Sir,
I am sorry to acquaint you of the capture of H. M. late ship Guerrier by the American Frigate Constitution, after a severe action, on the 19th August, in latitude 40 deg. 20 m. N. and long. 55 deg. W.

At two P. M. being by the wind on the starboard tack, we saw a sail on our weather beam, bearing down on us; At 3 made her out to be a man of war, beat to quarters and prepared for action. At 4 she closing fast, wore to prevent her raking us. At ten minutes past 4 hoisted our colours, & fired several shot at her: at 20 m. past 4 she hoisted her colours and returned our fire, wore several times to avoid being raked, exchanging broad-sides. At 5 she closed on our starboard beam, both keeping up a heavy fire and steering free, his intention being evidently to cross our bow. At 20 m. past 5, our mizen mast went over the starboard quarter, and brought the ship up in the wind; the enemy then placing himself on our larboard bow, raking us, a few only of our main guns bearing, and his grape and riflemen sweeping our decks. At 40 m. past 5, the ship not answering her helm, he attempted to lay us on board; at this time Mr. Grant, commanding the fore-castle, was carried below badly wounded. I immediately ordered the marines and boarders from the main deck: the master was at this time shot thro' the knee, and I received a severe wound in the back. Lieut. Kent was leading on the boarders. We brought some of our bow guns to bear on her, and had got clear of our oppo-

nent, when at 20 m. past 6, our fore and main masts went over the side, leaving the ship a perfect unmanageable wreck. The Frigate shooting a head, I was in hopes to clear the wreck and get the ship under command to renew the action, but just as we had cleared the wreck, our sprit-sail yard went, and the enemy having renews braces, &c. wore round within pistol shot, to rake us, the ship laying in the trough of the sea, and rolling her main-deck guns under water, and all attempts to get her before the wind being fruitless, when calling my few remaining officers together, they were all of opinion that any further resistance would only be a needless waste of time, I ordered, tho' reluctantly, the colours to be struck.

The loss of the Ship is to be ascribed to the early fall of the mizen mast, which enabled our opponent to chase his position. I am sorry we suffered severely in killed and wounded, and mostly whilst she lay on our bow, from her grape and musquetry, in all fifteen killed, and sixty three wounded, many of them severely: None of the wounded Officers quitted the deck till the firing ceased.

The Frigate proved to be the United States ship Constitution, of thirty 24 pounders on her main deck, and twenty-four 32 pounders and two 18 pounders on her upper deck, and 476 men: her loss in comparison with ours is trifling, about twenty. The first Lieutenant of Marines and 8 killed, and first Lieutenant and Master of the ship, and eleven men wounded, her lower masts badly wounded, and stern much shattered, and very much cut up about the rigging.

The Guerrier was so cut up that all attempts to get her in would have been useless. As soon as the wounded were out of her, they set her on fire, and I feel it my duty to state that the conduct of Capt. Hull and his officers to our men has been that of a brave enemy, the greatest care being taken to prevent our men losing the smallest trifle, and the greatest attention being paid to the wounded, who, thro' the attention and skill of Mr. Irvine, Surgeon, I hope will do well.

I hope, tho' success has not crowned our efforts, you will not think it presumptuous in me to say, the greatest credit is due to the Officers and Ship's company for their exertions, particularly when exposed to the heavy raking fire of the enemy. I feel particularly obliged for the exertions of Lieut. Kent, who, tho' wounded early by a splinter, continued to assist me. In the second Lieut. the service has suffered a severe loss. Mr. Scott, the Master, tho' wounded, was particularly attentive, and used every exertion in clearing the wreck, as did the warrant Officers. Lieut. Nicholls, of the Royal Marines, and his party, supported the honorable character of their Corps, and they suffered severely. I must recommend Mr. Snow, Master's mate, who commanded the fore-most main deck guns, in the absence of Lieut. Pullman, a whole after the fall of Lieut. Reedy, to your protection, he having received a severe contusion from a splinter. I must point out Mr. Garby, Acting purser, to your notice, who volunteered his services on deck, and commanded the after quarter deck guns, and was particularly active, as well as Mr. Bannister, Midshipman.

I hope, in considering the circumstances, you will think the ship entrusted to my charge was properly defended, the unfortunate loss of our masts, the strong action of the 3d Lieutenant, second Lieut. of Marines, three Midshipmen, and twenty four men, considerably weakened our crew, and we only mustered at quarters 244 men and 19 boys, on coming into action. The enemy had such an advantage from his Marines and Riflemen when close, and his superior sailing enabled him to close his distance.

I enclose herewith a List of killed and wounded on board the Guerrier, and have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES R. DACRES.

A List of Killed and Wounded on Board H. M. Ship Guerrier, in the Action of the 19th August, 1812.

KILLED

1 Officer, 12 Seamen, and 3 Marines.

WOUNDED.

The Captain, 4 Officers, 1 Midshipman, and 63 Seamen and Marines—Many of them severely.

THE PILOT, JULY 31.

IRELAND.

LIMERICK AGGREGATE MEETING.

[FROM THE LIMERICK EVENING POST]

Friday, a numerous and most respectable meeting of the Catholics of this county and city met, pursuant to public requisition at the Commercial Buildings. About one

o'clock, the house and avenues were so crowded, that it was deemed expedient, for the sake of better accommodation, to adjourn to St. Michael's chapel. About two o'clock, T. R. Ryan, of Scarteen, Esq. was called to the chair by unanimous acclamation, when Mr. William Roche rose to move the Resolutions, prefacing his Motion with the following patriotic Address:—

"In presenting to you the Resolutions I now hold, I feel pleasure in reflecting, that though some clouds may still shadow our political prospects, it is, nevertheless, gratifying to compare the auspicious circumstances, under which we this day meet, with those untoward ones which convened us not six months ago—we had then to defend the purity of our motives and proceedings against unkind and unmerited accusation. We now find our motives justified, our cause cherished, and our hopes cheered, by the contemplation, that the next, probably the first, Session of a new parliament, will have the wisdom, virtue, and honour of wiping away those unnatural distinctions, those enervating disabilities, which thus compel us, to meet as a separate class of society. But it is far from being my intention to recur to past invidious circumstances; on the contrary, I would rather say, "Let us, in the spirit of every branch of the Christian religion, remove from our view all that can irritate, and cherish every thing that can conciliate." To this spirit of conciliation, I am confident, the heart of every Catholic that hears me, nay, of every Catholic in the land, beats responsive. Let the obligations we owe those valuable and enlightened characters, who, in every vicissitude of its fortune, advocate our cause, plead for the errors of our enemies.—Among those amiable and enlightened supporters of general religious freedom, it is with peculiar pride and satisfaction we discern the distinguished name, the expanded mind, and eloquent exertions, of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the son of our revered but afflicted Sovereign—a Sovereign, equally venerable for his virtues and his years, even whose impressions on this interesting question, however painful their consequences to us, yet command our respect, as flowing from no unkind cause—the brother also of the Prince, who now holds the reins of Government, and whose heart, recent circumstances prove, has not lost its attachment to Ireland, nor relinquished its evented liberality and benevolence. I shall only take permission to make a few remarks on what seems to be the sole alleged objection or obstacle to a liberal concession of our claims—I mean the demand of, and consequently the supposed necessity for security. Is it consistent with any rule of reason—is it not hostile to every impulse of the human breast to infer, that danger is likely to arise, as discontent and dissatisfaction are removed?—Can the warmth of our affection to the Constitution be supposed to decline, in proportion as our stake and interest in it are enlarged, and the quantum of our happiness increased?—Why have our claims attained their present strength and maturity, but because they are felt to be founded on justice, on reason, and sound policy—because they are believed to be, not only compatible with, but contributory towards, the general weal.—But were I to allow, for a moment, that any individual, whether of ours or the other sects, could be so base and stupid, as to aim at any thing injurious to the established order and principles of the State, or to do any act unbecoming good subjects.—Will not the same laws and constitution, the same loyalty and energy of the land, be competent to punish delinquency and meet emergency then, as well as now? Yes, and much more so, I trust, for tens of thousands will be additionally interested in her defence, for the one inimically disposed. Let me inquire—what are the dangers that have accrued from concessions already made, from favours already granted? Look to your smiling fields pouring forth their exuberance to maintain the commercial dignity, the manufacturing opulence of our Sister Kingdom, and they will answer you. See our increasing population swelling the valiant ranks of our armies and our navy (and by the way let me ask has that army and navy fought the less well since Catholics have been admitted to command), and they will answer you. View our flourishing cities, our improving towns, villages, and hamlets, and what is even more persuasive and consolatory, look to the progressive growth of special harmony exhibiting its happy consequences in the union and co-operation of all sects as one body, for the support and furtherance of benevolence and charity, for the promotion of all those saluta-

(Continued after Poetry and Scraps.)



THE PETITION OF A STRANGER.

DEAR MADAM, will you hear my prayer,
And take me to your tender care,
A babbling Bird from far I roam,
Transported from my native Home.
Anxious to find some lovely mate,
To soothe the hardness of my fate,
I sought your Heavenly retreat,
To lay my service at your feet.—
And Oh! if you will prove but kind,
And soothe the anguish of my mind,
I'll willingly learn to speak your name,
And teach all other Birds the same.
So does your humble suppliant sue,
Your most obedient

Cockatoo.

BUNYENZORG,
June 16, 1813.

MONTGOMERY'S POEMS.

The following, upon the loss of the *Blenheim*, contains some of the finest ballad Poetry in our language.

A vessel sailed from Albion's shore,
To utmost India bound;
Its crest a hero's pennant bore,
With broad sea-lauzels crown'd,
In many a fierce and noble fight,
Though foil'd on that Egyptian night,
When Gallia's host was drown'd,
And Nelson o'er his country's foes,
Like the destroying angle rose.

A gay and gallant company,
With shouts that rend the air,
For warrior-wreaths upon the sea,
Their joyful brows prepare;
But many a maiden's sigh was sent,
And many a mother's blessing went,
And many a father's prayer,
With that exulting ship to sea,
With that undaunted company.

But not to crush the vaunting foe,
In combat on the main,
Nor perish by a glorious blow,
In mortal triumph slain,
Was their unutterable fate;
—That story would the muse relate,
The song might rise in vain;
In Ocean's deepest, darkest bed
The secret slumbers with the dead.

On India's long-expected strand
Their sails were never furld;
Never on known or friendly land,
By storms their keel was hurl'd;
Their native soil no more they trod;
They rest beneath no hollow'd sod;
Throughout the living world,
This sole memorial of their lot
Remains,—they *there*, and they are *not*.

There are to whom that ship was dear,
For love and kindred's sake;
When these the voice of Rumour hear,
Their inmost heart shall quake,
Shall doubt, and fear, and wish, and grieve,
Believe, and long to unbelieve,
But never cease to ache;
Still doom'd, in sad suspense, to bear
The Hope that keeps alive Despair.—p. 143.

SCRAPS.

Two sailors were one day disputing respecting the wisdom of King Solomon, and after having made some very original and singular remarks on this mighty Monarch, one of them closed his argument as follows, "Why Jack, you may talk till your tongue drops out of your wooden head, but I'll tell you what perhaps neither you nor King Solomon ever knew, that is, that d—n my eyes but the times are so altered that if he was now alive he would not know a Jib-boom from a Poop-lantern."

An old gentleman had made a settlement of fifty pounds a year on a young girl, to be paid as long as she loved him; she inconsiderately left him and attached herself to a young man, who, having examined the contract, thought he could receive it, in consequence she claimed the quarters which were due since the last payment, informing him upon stamped paper that she still continued to love him.

A certain Methodist Preacher in a late Sermon, at Wapping, thus appropriately addressed his audience, "There are among you, some great Sinners, some large Sinners, and some Wapping Sinners."

At a late court, a man and his wife brought cross actions, each charging the other with having committed assault and battery.—On investigation, it appeared that the husband had pushed the door against his wife, and the wife in turn pushed the door against her husband. A gentleman of the bar remarked, that he could see no impropriety in a man and his wife a-dore-ing each other!

Some of the late fashionable routs in London have been marked by fashionable purloinings, which would subject the ordinary classes of the people to criminal convictions; the pitiful offence is taking away new and valuable Shawls and leaving old flimsy ones in their stead. At the Countess of C.'s last crowded assemblage, no fewer than 47 new Indian ones were thus purloined, amongst which, three were worth 50 guineas each, for which the proprietresses obtained only threadbare things not worth half so many shillings.

(Continued from the third page.)

ry effects which unprejudiced education and extended civilization are calculated to produce. Such are the dangers which have accrued, such are the dangers, but I may now call them by their real name, such are the blessings that will flow in a perennial stream (from a perfect union of interests), to nourish and invigorate the happiness and prosperity of the land. I shall conclude by making a plain comparison—if a disunion unhappily prevailed between the branches of a family, and that wise and worthy friends assayed to effect a reconciliation, in what tone, temper, and spirit would such discreet and kind friends be desirous of accomplishing it?—Would it not be in the spirit of mutual courteousness, candour, and confidence; because from such dispositions and from such sources alone can the full benefits and blessings of sincere conciliation be expected?—Before I sit down, it is but discharging a just debt to remark, that I have been frequently deputed to request Colonel O'Dell, our senior County Representative, to take charge of, present, and support our Petitions to Parliament; and that in every instance I experienced the utmost courtesy and alacrity. Of his support of the cause indeed I say nothing—it is on public record, and has been invariable; but it would be ungrateful in the extreme to omit an opportunity of expressing the obligations we equally owe to his valuable associate, the Hon. Windham Quin. (Hear, hear!)—Mr. Roche then read several Resolutions, which passed unanimously. The following are the most important:—

Resolved, That the Petition to the Legislature, for a total repeal of all the Statutes, which restrain and limit the exercise of Religious Worship, as agreed to by the last aggregate Meeting, held in Dublin, on the 2d July instant, meets our fullest approbation, and that we hereby adopt it.

Resolved, That we hereby repeat the expression of our unshaken confidence, in those leading and distinguished Noblemen and Gentlemen, composing the General Board of the Catholics of Ireland, who, among the storms and dangers of an angry and mistaken policy, have, with dauntless spirit, promoted the progress of our cause, and have discharged their great trust with honour, zeal, and ability.

Resolved, That however injurious the policy which laboured to sever the Prince from the people, the recent declaration in Parliament revive our long cherished hopes, that that Illustrious Personage will adhere to those principles, which, by establishing the harmony and happiness of the subject, would best ensure the stability of the Throne, and the prosperity of the Empire.

Resolved, That at a time when Continental Europe is yielding her last sigh, and all the revulsions of rational liberty are nearly lost in the flood of universal dominion—and when these countries, the last refuge of European freedom, are threatened with no less than total annihilation—we consider the continuance of political disabilities, as leading to paralyze the energies of the State, and to further the views of our implacable enemy, it would therefore, be a criminal apathy in us, at this perilous crisis, to cease our earnest application to the Legislature, to embrace within the protection of equal laws, all and every description of his Majesty's subjects.

Resolved, That having with regret observed a design to mar the progress of our just claims, by propositions intended solely to raise alarms against us; we are called upon to declare to the Empire and to the World, "That we will enter into no compromise for any ~~unpalatable~~ *unpalatable* ~~with the integrity~~ *with the integrity* of our Religion"—that the best security we can give is, our ardent attachment to the Constitution which we are solemnly and irrevocably sworn to defend—our proved and invariable fidelity to the laws, guaranteed by our properties, our lives, and the very principles of the religion we profess.

Resolved, That for the approaching Parliamentary discussion of our Claims, are we indebted to the liberal and enlightened Protestants of the empire, in whose zeal and sympathy, we have the best security against any invidious attempts to estrange them from our interest: and satisfied as they are of the purity of our views, we confide in their animated and continued exertions for the final accomplishment of our Emancipation.

[Resolutions expressive of the sincere and unfeigned thanks of the meeting were then voted to their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Sussex and Kent, for their liberal support of the Catholic claims; to the Earl of Donoughmore, and Mr. Grattan, for their unwearied exertions in favour of the Catholics of Ireland; to the Protestant Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Empire, who have, with unremitting zeal, supported the Catholic claims; to the author of the Statement of the Penal Laws, for his able digest of the Catholic grievances; to the Knight of Kerry, and Blunell Plumer, Esq. and other Protestant Gentlemen who attended the meeting; to Daniel O'Connell, Esq. for his luminous

speech and distinguished exertions in the cause of his country; and to the Chairman for his dignified conduct in the chair.]

Mr. A. F. O'Neill rose to second the Resolutions, and thus briefly and energetically addressed the meeting:—"Mr. Chairman—Sir, I rise to second the Resolutions that have just now been read—they speak the mild and animated feelings of the Roman Catholics of the county and city of Limerick—they state our disappointments, our expectations, and our hopes. It does not befit me to dwell on the Resolutions further than to say, they speak volumes on Catholic grievances—we have the talents, the property, and independent men of the empire with us. Mr. Chairman, I am a plain man of commerce, unacquainted with public speaking; but I cannot conclude without making one remark—the newspaper reporters have stated, that the Right Hon. Representative for this city, asserted in the Commons House of England that the commercial interest of Limerick was not favourable to Catholic claims. I ask who compose that respectable body? Is not its great majority of the Quaker and Catholic persuasion? And have not some of the most respectable of our Protestant fellow subjects, and others differing from us in religious opinions, signed our Petition, with the exception of a few, and very few indeed, add this few under the influence of our worthy Member, and of our or rather of his very worthy Corporation!—Gentlemen, register your Freeholds, and vote for those who will not mis-represent you."—(Loud and continued applause.)

The Resolutions were then passed unanimously.

It is with regret we have to state the following circumstance:—On the 3d ultimo, Andrew Abchurch, ordinary Seamen on board H. M. ship *Union*, then on her passage from Plymouth to the Mediterranean, sent word to Captain Linzee, through the first Lieutenant that he wished to speak to him. Captain L. went upon the quarter deck with Lieutenant James, to hear what he had to say, when Abchurch in a low tone of voice said, "there was a mutiny in the ship." On Captain L. asking Lieutenant James what the man said, Abchurch replied, "there is a mutiny in the ship—take that—I am the man," and at the same instant plunged a knife into Captain Linzee's breast. The blow was evidently aimed at the heart; but either from Captain L.'s suddenly turning, or from the confusion of the assassin, the knife penetrated obliquely between the sixth and seventh ribs three inches deep, struck the breast bone, and then turned to the right side, instead of the left. The man was instantly secured; and on the arrival of the ship at Lisbon (into which Port, for the preservation of Captain Linzee's life it was necessary to go,) was tried by a Court Martial, and executed. He was repeatedly urged, in the most solemn manner by the Chaplain of the *Union* (the Reverend Charles Burner) to declare what his motives were for attempting so atrocious a deed, and he unequivocally declared he never had received any sort of treatment from Captain Linzee which could justify it; but that a sudden thought came into his mind that he must commit murder, and he then determined to do so on the Captain, to which he thought he must have been instigated by the devil. He exculpated his shipmates, not one of whom, he said, had the slightest knowledge of his intention; that he alone contrived and perpetrated the act: he entreated Captain Linzee would forgive him, then he should die in peace.—Such are the facts of this singular and shocking circumstance. Captain Linzee, we are happy to learn, is doing well at present; he has been obliged to resign his command, as a most tranquil state, both of body and mind, for a length of time, will be necessary to prevent a return of hemorrhage, which was so profuse when the wound was inflicted. He arrived at Falmouth on Sunday last, in the *Sabrina*, Captain A. McKenzie, and proceeded to his house at Penzance, attended by Dr. Simpson, Surgeon of the *Union*. It is highly honorable to the crew of the *Union*, as it must be consolatory to Captain Linzee, that they wrote the following letter to him, immediately after the crime became known amongst them:—

(COPY.)

On board H. M. ship *Union*, at Sea,
June 4, 1812.

CAPTAIN LINZEE,
Honorable Sir,—We, the Petty Officers and Seamen under your command, humbly beg leave to inform you, lest you should entertain the smallest doubt in your mind of there being any of us implicated in the horrid event which occurred last night,

that we do most solemnly declare our innocence, and utter abhorrence of so foul and unpardonable a transaction; and it is, our most sincere hope, that it may please God shortly to enable you to resume your former command,—having, during the short period which we had the honor of serving under you, experienced both from you and all the officers under your command, the best of treatment; and we do therefore pray for a continuance of your clemency over us; and should your honor doubt the character of the *Tenmeraires*, they entreat you will apply to their former commanders, who will certify their general characters. We have the honor of subscribing our names to this assertion of our innocence.

(Signed) by Eight of the Boatswain's Mates, Nine Quarter-masters, Twelve Captains of the Fore-castle, Tops, and Afterguard, and Four of the Gunner's Mates,—in behalf of the Ship's Company.)

* When this Ship was paid off at Plymouth, her crew were turned over to the *Union*—they highly distinguished themselves in the Battle of Trafalgar.

NAVAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

A Court-martial was held in the Downs on the 31st ultimo, on the Honorable Henry Blackwood, Commander of his Majesty's ship *Warspite*, upon a charge of having caused the death of a master of a merchant schooner, in the Mediterranean, by ordering several guns to be fired into her. The merchant vessel, it appeared was going up the Mediterranean, when captain Blackwood was coming down with a convoy, and the usual means were taken to bring her to; but the master of the schooner persisted in his course, and made more sail. As captain B. had to protect his convoy against several privateer schooners which he knew were near, he considered it imperative on him to ascertain that this was not one of these vessels, which might intend in the evening to come down upon the rear of his convoy. He, consequently, cast off a transport he had in tow, went in chase of the schooner, and, with several of the convoy which were armed, fired at her, when, unfortunately, the Master was killed. The vessel was then brought to the wind. The Mate of the schooner immediately made a representation of the circumstance to the Admiralty, and captain B.'s conduct was ordered to be investigated by a Court-martial. On the day mentioned it came on; but neither the Mate or any other person belonging to the schooner appeared to substantiate the alleged charge of murder, though proper notice had been given them of the trial. The Court (of which Admiral Foley sat as President), upon a recital of the circumstances, not only acquitted captain B. of any blame whatever, but adjudged his conduct to have been strictly correct, and that he could not have acted otherwise.

A Court-martial was held a few days since on board the *Cressy*, in the Baltic, on Mr. Whitehouse, purser of his Majesty's ship *Woodlark*, for striking his superior officer; which was proved, and he was sentenced to be hung.

On Monday, a Court-martial was held on board the *Gladiator*, in Portsmouth harbour, for the trial of Mr. W. Hulse, late clerk of his Majesty's schooner *Pickle*:—1st, For embezzling and causing to be sold, from time to time, between the months of January, 1810, and March 1811, divers slops, part of the slop-stores of the *Pickle*; and 2d, For making, and procuring to be made, in the slop-books of the said schooner, divers false entries of the issues of slops on board the said schooner, thereby charging to part of the crew various articles of slops, which, in fact, had never been supplied to them. He was adjudged to be mulcted, or to forfeit all the pay or wages due to him for his services done in the royal navy; to be rendered unworthy of serving his Majesty, his heirs or successors, in any place of confidence or trust; and to be imprisoned in the Marshal sea prison for the space of twelve calendar months; and the Court further agreed, that great irregularities appeared in the issuing and entry of slops in the slop-books of the schooner *Pickle*, between the months of January, 1810, and March 1811.

(See Supplement.)

BAT. (VIA.)

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Op Molenvliet.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1813.

FRENCH PAPERS.

Anti-Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Moscow, Sept. 17, 1812.

The Russians have celebrated *Te Deum* for the battle of Polotsk. *Te Deum* have sung for the battles of Riga, for the battle of Ostrovno, and for that of Smolensk. According to the Russian accounts they are every where conquerors, and they have the French to a great distance from the field of battle. It was then amidst the ruins of the Russian *Te Deum* that the French arrived at Moscow. There they thought themselves conquerors, at least the vulgar thought so, for well informed persons knew what was passing.

Moscow is the intrepot of Asia and of Europe. Its ware-houses were immense; every house was provided for eight months of necessaries of every description. It was only the evening before, and the day of the entrance, that the danger became known. We found in the house of the misanthropic Rostopchin some papers, and a letter half written; he fled without finishing

"Moscow, one of the finest and richest cities in the world, is no more." On the 14th the Russians set fire to the Exchange, the Bazar, and the Hospital. On the 15th, a violent wind arose.

"Three or four hundred ruffians set fire to the city in three hundred different places at the same moment, by order of Governor Rostopchin. Five sixths of the houses were built of wood; the fire spread with a prodigious rapidity; it was an ocean of flames. Churches, of which there were 100—above 1,000 palaces, immense magazines, nearly all have fallen a prey to the flames. The Kremlin has been preserved. Their loss is incalculable for Russia, their commerce and for her Nobility, who left all here. It is not over-rating to say it at many millions.

"About 100 of these incendiaries have been apprehended and shot; all of them declared they acted under the orders of Rostopchin, and the Director of the Police.

"Thirty thousand Sick and Wounded Russians have been burnt. The richest commercial houses in Russia are ruined. The shock must be considerable. The bathing, the magazines, and the equipments of the Russian army have been consumed. They have thus lost every thing; they would remove nothing, because they always thought it impossible for us to reach Moscow, and because they were willing to receive the people.

"When they saw all in the hands of the French, they conceived the horrible project of destroying by fire this first capital, this only city, the centre of the Empire; and they have reduced to beggary 200,000 respectable inhabitants. This is the crime of Rostopchin, executed by felons liberated from the prisons.

"The resources which the army had found are consequently much diminished; however, we have collected, and are still collecting, a number of necessaries. All the cellars are untouched by the fire, and the inhabitants, during the last twenty-four hours, had saved many articles. They endeavoured to stop the progress of the flames, but the Governor had taken the horrid precaution to carry off or destroy all the engines. The army is recovering from its fatigue; it has abundance of bread, potatoes, cabbages, and other vegetables; meat, salted provisions, wine, brandy, sugar, coffee, and in short, provisions of all sorts.

"The advanced guard are twenty wersts on the road to Cassan, by which the enemy is retreating. Another French advanced guard is on the road to St Petersburg, where the enemy has not a single soldier. The temperature is still that of autumn; the soldiers have found, and still continue to find, a number of pelisses and furs for the winter. Moscow was the depot of those articles."

The Sun, October 12, 1812.

Paris Papers to the 6th Instant reached Town yesterday, containing the 20th Bulletin, dated Moscow, the 17th ult. which places beyond all doubt the entrance of the French into that City. It shews, however, still more decidedly than the former bulletin, that Buonaparte has failed to obtain the quarters, or the supplies for his army, to which he looked as the expected result of the possession of Moscow. Destruction has

completely enveloped the City, and "Moscow," as we are told by the Bulletin, "is no more." It is singular that the same silence respecting the movements that preceded the entrance into Moscow, which characterized the 19th Bulletin, still prevails in the present document, no information whatever upon that point being given. It is evident, however, from what is stated, that there must have been several sanguinary conflicts in the streets of Moscow, and that the French were unable to prevent the destruction of the city; and the chagrin and disappointment of Buonaparte at these events, which have merely left him smoking ruins and desolated sites, are visible throughout a quarrelsome production denominated the 20th Bulletin. Amidst the horrors of so direful a conflagration it is consolatory to observe, that the barbarian who has been the cause of it has failed in obtaining his object; the Russian Army is still unbroken, and receiving continual reinforcements: the government is firm and the people are patriotic. We are told in the Bulletin, that "the soldiers have found and continue to find, a number of pelisses and furs for the winter." This shews that no expectation is entertained of terminating the war by intimidating the Emperor Alexander into humiliating concessions; and with these proofs before us, we cannot despair of the contest: a winter campaign in Russia will effectually render abortive the projects of Buonaparte.

The following is an extract from the *Advertiser*, of the 10th October last, giving a very fair view of the state of affairs in general, and containing a very interesting Summary of Politics.

The 20th Bulletin is arrived: it is dated from Moscow, and unfortunately confirms the authenticity of the 19th. The *Monitor* contains, besides this, several other very important documents, whose object is to hold out the Russians to ridicule, in different Extracts from the Gazettes, Dispatches, and Proclamations, published by the Administration of that City. We have attentively examined these documents and after a strict comparison with the numerous letters written by enlightened persons of all classes, we must say that the result of this examination leaves upon our minds a very different impression to that which was intended from their publication.

In fact, they present to our view, a convincing proof that the Russian War is now become national, as that of Spain; that the people have taken an active part in it; that the strongest national attachment to their Sovereign has drawn them to unheard-of sacrifices—and that adversity, far from extinguishing the flames of patriotism, has kindled them against their oppressors.—Thus then when sentiments, such as these, which are so strongly felt in the whole empire, are put in the scale and balanced against the loss of a battle, or the occupation of a city. Events of the present nature hardly deserve to be noticed.

The 19th Bulletin, dated 16th September, announced, in loose terms, that the French had entered Moscow—but, by what road did they arrive there? what was their number? what circumstances preceded, and what brought about this event? all these facts, as well as many others very important to a French reader, are left in the greatest obscurity.—On the 17th, they think proper to publish another Bulletin, which is equally silent as the former, on the particulars of the principal events.—Nor does the name of the Corps, or that of the French General, appear in this insignificant production; and, indeed, it contains nothing else than a pitiful sarcasm against the Russians, because they set fire to their own city.—"Moscow is no more!" Such is the laconic intelligence in the Bulletin; a declaration equally shocking as formidable to those, who well know the degree of interest that is felt for the existence of a city, formerly so flourishing, and of so immense an extent!

We cannot however deduce, as yet, any gratifying inference from an event so sinister and lamentable. If Moscow is no more, consequently Buonaparte is not in possession of that city; and all the losses sustained by the French and their Allies to obtain it, have been ineffectual.—Here then is the object for which 100,000 French, Prussians, Dutch, Italians, Saxons and Wurtembergers, sacrificed their lives.—Though it was one of the "grand desiderata" of the Hero of the Continent, it has not been realized. It is true, he occupied Kremlin, but he found himself surrounded by "an ocean of flames," and what still more annoyed him, was his disappointment in not getting possession of the magazines, supplies, and the clothing of

the Russian Army.—All fell a prey to the flames.

This obstructive measure is called by the Sentimental Writer of the Bulletin, "*an horrible project*."—Had this been the result of an atrocious plan, premeditated from the commencement of the campaign, we should have certainly shuddered with horror; but it being the effect of necessity, as the only alternative left to prevent a detested foe from providing themselves with abundance, good quarters for the Winter, and with more extensive means of conquest to recommence their campaign in Spring; this act takes another form—and it clearly appears to have proceeded from the dictates of wisdom, prudence, and even humanity.—Nay, it ought to be considered in a still more extensive point of view. Every thing proves that the inhabitants took their part, with zeal and eagerness in this measure, disastrous, as it is, to their private interests, whose object was to prevent their country from falling under the yoke of a foreigner.—They are not, nevertheless, the only persons who adopted this generous system of conduct. Every city in the line of march of the French army, was invariably abandoned, and all articles of provisions likely to prove useful to the enemy, were entirely destroyed by those to whom they belonged.

It now remains for us to give, from the information we have collected, a summary of the operations of both armies after the battle of Borodino. It is sufficiently established that the French were obliged to retreat to a distance of 20 miles after this affair. The Russians, on the contrary, remained Masters of the Field of Battle. What a dreadful scene were they obliged to witness on the following day, when they had to bury the remains of 14,000 of their countrymen.—The putrefaction of so great a number of bodies, alone, was sufficient to drive them away from the spot. They, in consequence, retired on the 9th, to a distance of 12 miles, and established their head-quarters at Zvenigorod. General Kutusoff had received a reinforcement from Moscow, previous to the battle; and another the day following. It is probable, then, that Rostopchin joined him with a great part of the Moscow Militia.—It would however seem, that the great road from Majak to Moscow presented no advantageous position to the Russian army, but if they continued to keep it, Buonaparte must have then detached a body of his choice men towards the South, by the indirect road of Kalouga.

We may, under these circumstances, venture to say, that the French entered Moscow by stratagem, and that finding the City destitute of the means of defence, they easily succeeded in getting possession of part of it but not without some resistance.

The principal streets in Moscow have their gates on all directions, and a considerable force was not necessary, in the first instance, to have prevented the French dispersing about the City. The Nobility, Merchants, and the greatest part of the Inhabitants had quitted it, previous to the arrival of the French: and if we believe their own Bulletin, it appears that a few desperate men were left behind, who defended the City with intrepidity; It is however difficult to decide whether they, or the French were the first who set it on fire. There was bombardment from both sides, and we even conjecture that the struggle lasted three days, for the Bulletin, after intimating that, on the 14th, the Russians set fire to the exchange, adds that on the 16th, a strong wind sprang up and that 3 or 400 wretches set fire to the City in 500 different places.

If such a number of men could get into the City to carry into execution a scheme of this kind, it is evident that the enemy were not at the time entirely master of it.

This part of the Bulletin contains the bare-faced avowal of an unbounded contempt for all the principles of the Law of nations, which can never be expressed without stamping it with the horrors it inspires. The Russians had the indisputable right to destroy their property, to prevent its falling into the hands of their enemy; and because orders given by the competent authorities had been executed, the Bulletin states with emphasis, that 100 persons caught in the act, were shot!

It now becomes us to examine how far this disturber of the peace and welfare of mankind has succeeded in his plan of subjugating his actual adversary by the catastrophe which we have mentioned. After a mature consideration of the whole, we are firmly convinced that the only requisite on the part of the Emperor Alexander is perseverance, to enable him to ward off the blow that has been aimed at him. The Russian Army is still entire and formidable, and as long as it continues, Buonaparte cannot remain in safety one single moment in that Country. Kutusoff strengthened by Rostopchin is in the immediate neighbourhood of Moscow.

The victorious Kittingstein is at present reinforced at Polotsk by 20,000 men from Finland; and the Corps of Tormazoff united to the Army of Moldavia will form a body of 80,000 men at Bealstock, nearly half way between Karsovia and Wilna, in the rear of Buonaparte. It consequently appears from their situation, almost impossible that the French Armies can advance on their march towards St. Petersburg. At a great distance from St. Petersburg, a place, surrounded as it were, by three Armies so formidable, it seems extremely problematical that the French Army could keep their ground at Moscow, and at the same time maintain their communications open with the rear army during the winter.

Our speculations, however, do not rest on the Military calculations alone, we have still more solid grounds of hope, they are founded on the warm attachment of the Russians to their Native country, and on their high respect for the institutions of their ancestors, which invariably characterize them. Buonaparte is an able General and a great Politician, but he is shamefully ignorant of the faculties of the human heart.

He was not able to calculate upon the results of the war in Spain; and the same causes will equally delude him in his expectations in those of the war in Russia. All the patriotic Inhabitants of this great metropolis of Moscow have abandoned the seat of their riches and luxury as well as their comforts. This is an event of which Buonaparte had never before formed an idea. A resolution so magnanimous must have astonished him much more than his own successes. If the Russians continue to act upon the same principles they have now adopted, they will become an invincible Nation. May they never abandon their public spirit, their courage and attachment to their Country until they triumph over their Enemies! then the great reformer of the Continent will receive from them a dose which will cure a part of his vanity! He will then experience at the two extremities of Europe, that the elasticity of public opinion is superior to that formidable power under which he intended to smother it. And the Vassals who are now so servilely devoted to him will reap much benefit from a similar lesson.

The Germans and Italians too, may one day reflect that they each, once had a Country, and that they shed their blood irrevocably to enslave it, by rendering it subject to a despotic Foreigner; and may perhaps refuse him the assistance that they now lend him to rivet the irons, under the weight of which they groan.

At the same time that we discover appearances in the North most favorable to the cause of liberty, we observe with pleasure in the Southern Peninsula, that the Ministers of England are determined to send all the disposable Force of the Country to Spain.

It is said that upwards of 16,000 men are on their march for embarkation at the different parts of England, Ireland, Jersey, and all Guernsey. We must, indeed, now that Lord Wellington is appointed Generalissimo of the Spanish Force, give him the means of carrying into effect the ulterior plans which he has formed completely to expell the French from the Peninsula.

The hesitation which seems to characterise the measures of Sweden has given room to many conjectures on the Politics adopted by the hereditary Prince. It is natural to believe that he has no sincere attachment for his old master Buonaparte; and that his only object is to enlarge the country over which he is destined hereafter to reign.—It is for the purpose of accomplishing his views that he has, as it is said, solicited the restitution of Finland as a recompense for the succours which he has pledged to afford to Russia; and that he resigned his pretension to Finland, when he obtained from the Emperor Alexander the promise of Norway. We are disposed to believe, that the former of the two projects is by far preferable to the latter. Finland once formed part of Sweden, to which it was attached by long established intercourse and by similarity of manners and interest;—this country was unjustly separated from that kingdom, under the pretext of the fidelity of its Sovereign who had entered into engagements with England. Norway, on the contrary, is inhabited by a free and warlike nation, who from centuries have nourished the love of independence, and a strong antipathy for their Swedish neighbours. Our commercial relations are almost as well established and maintained with that country as if it belonged to the Swedes.

But in fact which ever project takes place it will be totally immaterial either to the common cause or to the interests of Great Britain; and will produce no other effect than that of diminishing, in a small degree the means of Denmark.

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The 2nd, October 1918.